

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

Published every Monday morning, by
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-
SINESS, transacted.

8t
Cincinnati, February 19.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-11
February 25, 1816.

John Norton,
D R U G G I S T,
Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington.

HAS received an extensive assortment of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-
fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarifi-
cators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and
Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the
public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,
wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb.
Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816.
34-

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last,
a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one note
of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on
the back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes,
and a variety of other papers. Whoever will de-
liver said pocket book, to the editor of the Gazette,
shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

33
August 12.

Two Umbrellas Lost.
Both have a blue silk canopy top—with the
letter R B on the button of the handle of one,
and F B on the other. A favour will be con-
ferred by delivering them at this office.

August 10.
33-

TOBACCO.
THE subscriber wishes to engage a few
HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing
crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest
price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.

July 11, 1816.
29-

TOBACCO.
THE subscriber will pay Cash for Tobacco—
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not
yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to
call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the
same. J. S. T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 8.
33

A Baker Wanted.
A person well acquainted with the business of
Baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a
bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal
encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Print-
er.

Lexington, July 29, 1816.
31-

For Sale,
THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816.
16-tf

STRAYED

FROM Mrs. Moore's near Lexington, about three
weeks since, a CHESNUT SORREL HORSE,
no marks, save some saddle spots. Whoever has
taken him, leaving him at Dr. Overton's shop, shall
be rewarded.

34-
August 13.

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN up by Sterling Crowder, living in
the Vineyard, on the Kentucky river, a
SORREL MARE, with a blaze face and a small
snip on her nose, both hind feet white, about
six years old, about fourteen hands high. App-
praised to 25 dollars.

A Copy. Test.
JOHN METCALF, J. P. C.
May 1, 1816.
34-3

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN up by Joseph Rutherford living in
Fayette county on the Hickman-road, one
SORREL HORSE, about 6 years old, about 15
hands high, a white ring round each ear,
branded on the near shoulder thus S, his hind
feet white, a small star; appraised to \$40 be-
fore me this 5th June, 1816.

34-3
SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.

TAKEN up by Caleb Martin, living near the
Mouth of Jessamine creek, one white Mare,
branded on the near shoulder thus M, and on
the buttock thus G—shod all round—a small
bell on—about 12 or 13 years old—14 hands
high; appraised to 12 \$ this 20th day of May,
1816.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, J. P.
35-3*

TAKEN up by Edward Garrard, living near the
head of Jessamine creek, one CHESNUT
SORREL MARE, one eye out, both hind feet
white, small blaze in her face, about 8 years old, 14
hands high. Appraised to \$20 this 17th day of
June, 1816.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, J. P.
35-3t
W. CALDWELL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Henry Maxey, living in
South Elkhorn near Highbee's mill, in Fayette
county, one GREY HORSE, seven or eight
years old, fifteen hands one inch high, nicked
tail, a dark spot on his left side. Appraised
to 30 dollars before me.

MATTHEW ELDER.
July 15, 1816.
34-3*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

These separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next,
inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the United States,
from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the
1st day of June, 1818, within the States,
Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne,
Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and
at any place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited within the
Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper
Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent
to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Terri-
tories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Mississippi Territory, the state of
Louisiana and their vicinities north of the
Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the District of Maine and state of New-
Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Connecticut and Rhode
Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York; north of the
Highlands, including West-Point and within
the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York, south of the
Highlands, including West-Point and within
the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Delaware, Maryland and the
District of Columbia.

11th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.

12th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Georgia, including that
part of the Creek's land lying within the ter-
ritorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound
of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or
flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and
at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and one half of candles to every hundred rations.
The prices of the several component
parts of the ration shall be specified, but the
United States reserve the right of making
such alterations in the price of the component
parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the
price of each part thereof bear a just proportion
to the proposed price of the whole ration.
The rations are to be furnished in such quanti-
ties, that there shall, at all times, during the
term of the proposed contract, be sufficient
for the consumption of the troops for six
months in advance, of good and wholesome
provisions, if the same shall be required. It
is also to be permitted to all and every of the
commandants of fortified places or posts, to
call for, at seasons, when the same can be
transported, or at any time, in case of urgency,
such supplies of like provisions in advance,
as in the discretion of the commander shall be
deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the sup-
plies to the troops, and that all losses sustained
by the depredations of the enemy, or by means
of the troops of the United States, shall be
paid by the United States at the price of the
article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on
the depositions of two or more persons of credit-
able characters, and the certificates of a com-
missioned officer, stating the circumference of
the loss, and the amount of the articles for
which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been, or may be furnished
under the contract now in force, have been con-
sumed.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 10—32-10

*Office of Claims for property lost, captured or
destroyed, whilst in the military service of the
United States, during the late war.*

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from
this office of the 3d inst, the following supple-
mental regulation must be observed by every
claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any offi-
cer of the late army of the United States,
shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer,
in service at the time of giving it, shall be
obtained, such evidence or such certificate
must expressly state, whether any certificate
or other voucher, in relation to the claim in
question has been given, within the knowledge
of such officer. The claimant must also de-
clare, on oath, that he has never received from
any person any such certificate or voucher, or,
if received, must state the cause of its non-
production. In every case the name of the
officer furnishing such certificate or voucher,
together with its date as near as can be as-
certained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or ter-
ritories thereof, who are employed to print the
laws of the United States, are requested to
publish this notice for eight weeks suc-
cessively once a week, and send their bills to this
office for payment.

30-8

TAKEN up by Caleb Martin, living near the
Mouth of Jessamine creek, one CHESNUT
SORREL MARE, one eye out, both hind feet
white, small blaze in her face, about 8 years old, 14
hands high. Appraised to \$20 this 17th day of May,
1816.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, J. P.

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SORREL MARE, one eye out, both hind feet
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South Elkhorn near Highbee's mill, in Fayette
county, one GREY HORSE, seven or eight
years old, fifteen hands one inch high, nicked
tail, a dark spot on his left side. Appraised
to 30 dollars before me.

MATTHEW ELDER.

July 15, 1816.

34-8*

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite Colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON
FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of
erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with
some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of
Wood, before November next. The above work

wanted near the main road leading from Louis-
ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-
ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick
or Marshall's, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.
Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

33

August 7th, 1816.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit a
continuation of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travelers.

JABEZ VIGUS.

33—

20,000 Acres of Land, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold for Cash in hand at PUBLIC
AUCTION, before the door of the state-house

in the town of Frankfort, on the 21st day of OC-
TOBER next, so much of two tracts of Land, con-
taining together 20,000 acres, which is situated in

the County of Boone, and which was conveyed by

John Fowler and wife to Henry Banks, by deed

which is of record in the office of the Fayette as well</p

gain sold for any other direct tax; and, during such period, the redemption thereof shall only be effected on the payment of all the taxes, additions, and charges due thereon, the same as if it still continued the property of the original owner, and as if it had been sold for each accruing tax; and the collectors shall, or rendering the proper accounts, be credited for the amount of taxes on property thus continuing unredeemed.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a district other than that in which he resides, shall at the time and place prescribed by the third section of this act, furnish the principal assessor with a statement, specifying the sex and age of such slave, who shall be valued according to his or her existing value; and any such person who shall neglect to furnish a statement shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars; one half thereof for the use of the United States and the other half for the use of the informer. And where a transfer of a slave shall be made by a person residing within one district to a person residing in another, which shall become known to the principal assessor of the former district, he shall forthwith advise, through the mail, the principal assessor of the latter district thereof, who shall, in case the statement aforesaid shall not have been rendered as aforesaid, institute a prosecution against the person to whom the transfer has been made for the said penalty.

In all cases the individual statements of changes shall be made out in such a manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and shall, in their form, be as similar as practicable to the lists taken at the preceding assessment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring a correct execution of the objects aforesaid, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all lawful measures, by the examination of records, the entry on the premises, or by any other satisfactory proof, which they shall consider necessary.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the expiration of the time allotted as aforesaid to the hearing of appeals, it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each district to revise, agreeably to his decision and the information he may possess, the enumerations and valuations aforesaid, correcting the same agreeably to the changes aforesaid, and to make out a complete corrected list of all the enumerations and valuations in his district, agreeable to the form prescribed by the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which the said principal assessor shall sign and preserve among his official papers, and further to make out and deliver to the collector, within the same time, agreeably to the twenty-first section of the said act, the tax lists therein designated, made to conform to such changes: whereupon the respective steps required by the provisions of the said act, not incompatible with those prescribed by this act, shall be pursued.

February 13, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

ed, That the equalization and appointment of the direct tax made in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen by the board of principal assessors, for the state of Delaware in virtue of the before recited act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for the assessing and collecting the same," shall not be in force or have any effect as it relates to that state's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress, passed the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or that shall be imposed by any subsequent act of Congress; and it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors again to convene in general meeting on the first Monday in June next, at Dover, in the said state, and then and there diligently and carefully reconsider and re-examine the several lists of valuation for the direct tax for the said state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, alter, re-adjust and equalize the several lists of valuation aforesaid for the counties of the said state respectively, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom such a rate per centum, as shall render the valuation of the said counties relatively equal according to the present actual ready money value of the property assessed and contained in the said lists of valuation; and shall thereupon apportion to each county in the said state a quota of the tax bearing the same proportion to the whole direct tax imposed on the state, as the aggregate valuation of each county bears to the aggregate valuation of the state; and the valuation, equalization and apportionment so made by the board of principal assessors aforesaid shall be in full force and operation, and remain unchanged, subject only to the exceptions contained in the first section of this act, and the said board of principal assessors shall, within twenty days after their meeting, as herein before directed, complete the said revision, equalization and apportionment, and shall record the same, and in all respects, not herein otherwise directed, shall conform to the provisions contained in the act in this section first above recited.

April 26, 1816.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning certain courts of the United States, in the State of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no legal proceeding whatever in the courts of the United States for the northern district of New-York, shall be discontinued, abated, impaired, or affected, by reason that the last terms of the district court for the said northern district, appointed to be held at Utica and Canandaigua were not held, but that every proceeding whatever shall be in the same state, and have the same force and effect as if the said terms had been duly held.

February 13, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force "an act entitled an act, laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the Fisheries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force, any thing in the said act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

February 9, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

SPANISH TYRANNY AT CADIZ.

In recording the following documents it may be useful to preface them with some of the circumstances connected with the affair they develop, and which will serve to show the character of the Spanish government under its "legitimate sovereign."

Mr. Meade, it appears, has been a resident merchant in Cadiz for a number of years, transacting business on his own account and as agent for many of the first mercantile houses in the United States: That during the investment of that city by the French, the citizens were indebted to the credit and enterprise of Mr. Meade for much of their subsistence, as well as the army of Andalusia after the siege was raised. During the troubles of the Spanish government, when their funds were exhausted, they found a resource in Mr. Meade, whose advancements at sundry times amounted to more than two millions of dollars, he relying with confidence on the honor and good faith of that government for an indemnification when their difficulties should be removed. Occasional and particular payments we learned were made by bills on London, but, a large portion of those advances is still due him. Not contented with receiving these large sums thus generously advanced, he was seized during the setting of the Cortez and thrown into prison, for refusing to surrender the whole of his property, & that of others entrusted to him, without security for payment. This being the act of the civil authorities of the city of Cadiz, he appealed, from the unjust procedure to the Cortez, and wrote and printed a pamphlet in the Spanish language, in a manly and spirited style, detailing the circumstance of his grievances, a copy of which he caused to be put in possession of each member of that body. Though this bold and dignified course obtained his release and the respect of the liberal and virtuous, yet his stores were broken open and his property taken; whether it was ever restored or paid for, we do not know, but that a vast debt remains yet unpaid is certain.

The pretext for the outrage recently practised on Mr. Meade is connected in some measure with the debt of the government. In the transactions of his mercantile business, by negotiations and agency, he obtained a credit on the Spanish treasury to the amount, perhaps, of \$150,000, which, with a further credit to a considerable amount, he employed, with the consent of the public authorities, in the discharge of the debt due him, and closed the negotiations, in which he was enabled to secure a considerable sum on account of Spain in foreign countries. This affair was honorably adjusted at the Spanish treasury, and triplicate receipts given for the amount.

More than a year had expired when it was intimated to him, that he must deposit a sum of money in the Spanish treasury, equal to the amount for which he had receipts, in liquidation of part of his claim. At this time, Mr. Meade was acting as consul for the United States. He urged the injustice of the demand, and the impossibility of his compliance, his funds being vested in mercantile adventures in other countries. As consul, he had no funds, and if he had, he could use them only in the service of his country. He was threat-

ened with imprisonment if he did not comply. Possessed of the evidence of the government, that the sum demanded was already paid, he should deem the demand an unjustifiable outrage, and should, of course, refuse to refund a sum which had been paid to him, and which constituted but a small part of what was justly due him, of a debt contracted to relieve the necessities of the Spanish government. Upon this refusal he was seized and sent to the castle of Santa Catalina, and remained a prisoner there on the 27th May last.

On the 2d of May the auditor of war of Andalusia, with an adjutant of the governor and a scrivener, waited on Mr. Meade at his own house, and informed him that a royal order had been issued under the sign manual, in virtue of a secret consultation of war through the department of states, under the direction of Don Pedro Cevallos, and commanding the captain general of Andalusia to execute it. The tenor of the matter in implication was a sum of money required to be paid into the royal treasury, or satisfactory security be given for its payment to the tribunal of commerce at Cadiz—That information had been given that he was about to depart from Cadiz, and that if the money was not immediately paid or the required security given, they were ordered to seize on and secure his person. Mr. Meade remonstrated against such a proceeding, and the false allegation as to his departure. Aware that if confined he could not so well manage the transaction, and upon the consultation of some friends, he proposed to give security by a deposit of notes, in which the members of the city were among the signers. When this security was laid before the consuls, as they are called, they changed ground and refused to accept any security but cash.

Mr. Meade offered to give security for his person to any amount, and would add to this the security of the notes: and represented to the auditor that he possessed bills and orders of his majesty on his different treasures in the provinces for ten times the amount; that he was determined to undergo every personal suffering in preference to augmenting the amount which the Spanish government already owed him; and of which there was no hopes of payment, since his majesty had issued a royal order in September last, declaring all debts or obligations of the government, or contracts made prior to December, 1814, should be considered as belonging to the public debt, which was tantamount to saying these debts would never be paid, as all the evidences of the public debt were then selling at a discount of 80 or 90 per cent and added that it was in vain to say the royal order contained an exception to foreigners, since his own claims had been suspended, and the royal intendant and treasurer in Seville, where large sums were due him, had declared in writing that his claims were included in the decree, and that he must apply to the directors of the public debt, notwithstanding he had proved himself a native and citizen of the United States, and had always maintained that character. The auditor replied he had nothing to do with the justice or injustice of the case, that his duty was to execute the royal order, and that Mr. Meade must pay down the sum required or go to prison. Accordingly he was conducted to the castle of St. Catalina.

Before Mr. Meade left his house, he directed Mr. James Robnett to take charge of the consular seals, and transact the business; which he did until the arrival of Mr. Cathcart a short time after. The following is the official correspondence that issued:

NO. I.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES

James Leander Cathcart, consul of the United States, Cadiz, to his excellency the Marquis de Castillorius, captain general and commander in chief of the province of Andalusia, and governor of Cadiz.

CADIZ, May 14, 1816.

Sir—On my return to this city on the 11th inst. I learnt the most extraordinary information, that Mr. Richard Meade, a citizen of the United States, and pro-consul thereof, in my absence, should have been required by H. M. to pay a certain sum of money, or to give such security as should be approved by the royal consulate of this city for the eventual payment thereof, and in defect of both, to have his person secured; that the said consul, not approving of the security of said Mr. Meade, your excellency had ordered him to be confined in the Castle of St. Catalina, where he continues to be held, under charge of a military guard. It is not possible for me, sir, to express my outrage, after having seen, by the most undeniable documents, presented to me by Mr. Meade, that H. C. M. had, by his own royal sign manual, acknowledged the amount in question to be considered as deposited in the royal treasury, and that under date of 14th August, last year, a royal order to your excellency's predecessor was communicated in the following words, to wit:—"His Majesty has been pleased to order by the royal decree under his own signature—that in the mean time, and until the necessary funds shall be forthcoming to realize this deposit, it is his majesty's desire, that the governor or sub-delegate of the royal revenue at Cadiz, shall suspend all further proceedings against Mr. Meade, and that the process be returned to the Consejo, to be there recorded and held in view for the execution of the final sentence that may issue upon an appeal." It seems incredible, that while this affair should be depending under an appeal before the supreme Consejo of the war, that such an order as that now complained of, should have been issued in virtue of secret proceedings held in the department of state, and that, without any decision having been had upon the subject in the Consejo Supremo, and that the pretext alleged by the person demanding the money, which produced this order, should be that Mr. Meade was about running away from this city; and that, therefore, it became necessary to secure his person. Your excellency must see what little foundation there can be for such an assertion; and even admitting it to be true, it must appear no less extraordinary, that a citizen of the United States should be arrested for the payment of a sum of money, which he himself acknowledges to have in his possession. The case is certainly one of the most extraordinary that is to be found in the history of Europe; and I, in my official capacity as consul for the United States of America, and acknowledged as such by H. C. M., being especially charged by my own government, to watch over and protect the citizens of my nation, beg leave to inform your excellency, in the most respectful manner, that I do most solemnly protest against the arrest and imprisonment of Richard Meade, a citizen of said United States, who was, when so arrested, charged with, and discharging the duties of my consular office in this city—and also, as being altogether contrary to the 7th and 20th articles of the treaty of commerce, existing between the United States and H. C. M. Majest. The aforesaid Richard Meade is actually confined in an apartment which has heretofore

been used as a dungeon, with a crenel constantly kept in view, and all this, merely because he would not submit to the payment of the money acknowledged by his majesty to be within his control: I cannot, therefore, do less than declare to your excellency, that as this act must be viewed by my government with marked dissatisfaction, I must be permitted to avail myself of my official character, in its fullest meaning and extent, to demand the liberation of Mr. Richard Meade; and in case your excellency should not consider yourself fully authorised to do so, in consequence of his arrest having taken place by a superior order, which I understand runs thus:

That in case he should not pay or secure the amount, that his person was to be secured, I come forward, and, without hesitation, I pledge both my public and private character to be responsible for Mr. Meade's person, that he may be permitted to return to his own dwelling house, praying, at the same time, that your excellency will be pleased to grant him your passport, that he may, with his family, go to Madrid, and there represent the peculiar hardships of his case to his catholic majesty, and defend his rights under the auspices of the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of my nation; and in the event, that your excellency shall not consider yourself sufficiently authorised to grant the necessary passport for Madrid, I request he may be permitted, under my responsibility, to remain in his own house, until he can receive an answer from court, as well as the expected information of the arrival of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States. I am also to solicit your excellency, that you may be pleased to order, that authenticated copies of the royal order, and of every proceeding consequent thereon, as well as of the official letter to the governor of the castle wherein Mr. Meade is confined, may be furnished me, as also of this letter, which I declare to be my formal protest, and of the decree which your excellency may think proper to issue thereon, that I may forward the whole to Madrid by a courier extraordinary, for the information of the aforesaid minister plenipotentiary of the United States who is shortly expected there.

(Signed as usual)

NO. IV.

Rejoiner of the captain general to Mr. Cathcart.

CADIZ, May 20th, 1816.

Sir—In consequence of your letter of the 17th instant, I have issued my order, an exemplification of which you will find herewith for your information:

CADIZ, May 20th, 1816.

"His excellency the captain general of Andalusia, civil and military governor of this city, having seen and examined the proceedings, as well as the last official letter from the consul of the United States, relative to the case of Richard Meade, has been pleased to order, and does hereby order, that a copy of the last paragraph of said official letter be laid before the tribunal of the *consulado* of this city, that under the full knowledge they possess of the resolution taken by the *royal and supreme council of war*, which directs that the security to be admitted from Mr. Richard Meade shall be their entire satisfaction: will please to signify whether they approve that now offered by the aforesaid consul, as well in his public, as in his private capacity, and upon their answer being obtained, further order will be taken as respects the instructions given to the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, as well as the propriety of furnishing the notarial copies of the proceedings so strongly insisted upon—meantime he will be handed a copy of this order, accompanied by an official letter, that he may be so far informed for his government.

This decree was adopted with the knowledge and approbation of the auditor of war; and signed by his excellency the governor—also,

LINARES, and

RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ.

This is a true copy from the original on record, in obedience to the orders of the royal and supreme council of war, to demand and obtain from Richard Meade a certain security by this court, now certified, the head notary of the department of war for this city; and in proof thereof, I hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May, 1816.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAPZ.

NO. V.

Letter from Juan Antonio de Savillo, governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, to his excellency the captain general, governor of Cadiz.

CASLE OF SANTA CATALINA, May 13, 1816.

Most excellent Sir—Don Richard Meade was conducted to this fortress on the 2d inst by the adjutant Don Sebastian Ortiz, as I informed your excellency by my official communication of the same day, and in consequence of the order of the 3d, he was left here in quality of a person under arrest. Some days after this, he observed to me, that if your excellency should officially require to be informed whether he was sufficiently secure in this fortress, that I would do him a great kindness to report so, that he should not be removed; to which I replied with my accustomed frankness, that my conduct should altogether be governed by the tenor of my orders, and that if it required the security of his person, I could do otherwise than remove him to one of the apartments calculated for that purpose, as I never choose to run the risk of being implicated for any person, nor would I willingly have the officer of the guard run any risk. On the 13th I received your excellency's letter of the 11th, here alluded to, and wishing to remove all doubt that may arise about the escape of Mr. Meade; you desired I would inform you, whether the apartment in which he was confined in this fortress was sufficiently secured, under the responsibility of the persons charged with his safe keeping; upon which I freely communicated the order to him, and that it was indispensable that he should be transferred to the apartment destined for him, as represented to your excellency by my note of the 14th. But I must observe, that it is not such a dungeon as is made use of for criminals sentenced to capital punishment, as is so strongly exaggerated by the consul of the United States of America; but on the contrary, is a very decent apartment, plastered and with a large window, and such as is occasionally occupied by persons of all classes, and if Mr. Meade should not be overcome by his own feelings, arising from his confinement, he must acknowledge that I have treated him with such friendship, respect, and consideration as are compatible with the necessary safety of his person, as ordered by the supreme council; for it is a fact, that he can walk up and down in view of the sentinel, and that he is the whole day accompanied by his relatives and friends, without any other mortification than that of being shut up at night, which I cannot avoid; for although I suppose, from Mr. Meade's respectable character, that he would be equally as safe walking the streets of Cadiz, as if confined in the narrowest dungeon; yet there is no law by which I could persuade the officer on guard that his responsibility would not be increased, by the prisoner having the full liberty of the whole fortress, which by its locality, would easily facilitate his departure, if so intended, as has been the case with others.

The consul of the United States called the day before yesterday to charge me with the total want of knowledge of Mr. Meade being closely confined, and I could not avoid observing, by his imperious tone, that he has taken up this business very warmly, all which I beg leave to make known to your excellency in answer to your official letter of yesterday, and the request that you will in consequence have the goodness to instruct me in what capacity Mr. Meade is to be continued in this fortress. God preserve your excellency's life for many years, &c.

NO. VI.

CADIZ, May 21, 1816.

OFFICIAL DECREE OF THE CONSULADO.

We have seen the official communication of your excellency of yesterday, and having fully considered its contents, we can only inform you, that the security proposed by the consul of the United States, as therein explained, is

neither in its nature nor object, such as could be approved of or admissible by this tribunal.

God preserve your excellency's life many years.

(Signed) MIGUEL DE MARSON,
NICHOLAS BLANA,
MIGUEL DE CARRASQUEDA.

Whereupon the captain general thought proper to decree as follows :

CADIZ, May 22, 1816.

His excellency Don Francisco Xavier de Osno, marquis de Castellorius, captain general of Andalusia, and civil and military governor of this city—a full view of the proceedings, and of the resolution passed by the tribunal of the *consulado*, as well as of the explanation given by the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, on the various expositions made by the consul of the United States, in favor of the citizen of his nation, Mr. Richard Meade: His excellency declares, that feeling himself obliged faithfully to observe the tenor of the royal mandate of the supreme council of war, which he has himself obeyed, and caused to be strictly carried into execution; reduced in substance to the alternative of the amount in litigation being paid down, or causing the same to be secured to the satisfaction of the *consulado* of this city, and in defect of both, to arrest and hold the person of the said Meade; and he having failed in the first part, and not satisfying the tribunal of the *consulado* as to the security offered by the said consul, it is hereby declared that his liberation cannot be granted under the aforesaid guarantee; and whereas it becomes an imperious duty to secure Meade's person in the castle of Santa Catalina, which from its locality demands all the precautions adopted by the governor thereof, and those being very compatible with humanity and the respect due to the said Meade, and which probably might be more aggravating, if removed to another prison for greater security, which would not require the same precautions: It is decreed by his excellency, that he be continued where he is, under the circumstances heretofore observed, if he should not prefer the royal prison, (the common jail,) and that this resolution be made known to the consul of the United States, by his being furnished with copies of these proceedings, and of all the others by him demanded, with the exception of the royal order of the supreme council which contains expressions indicating secrecy; and that if he should be disposed to complain of that supreme tribunal, it will itself resolve whether or not he shall be furnished with a copy of its proceedings; thus decreed and ordered with the knowledge and consent of Don Rafael Linares, and Quadrado, auditor of war.

(Signed) CASTELLORIUS,
LINARES,
JOSE RODRIGUEZ PEEAEZ.

VERIFICATION.

The foregoing are true copies of the official correspondence and original proceedings as recorded on my registers, in conformity with the royal order of the supreme council of war, and of this court and notarial office of which I am in special charge, to all which I refer, in compliance with the orders therein contained, the whole to be furnished to the consul of the United States of America, accompanied by the following official letter from his excellency.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ
CADIZ, May 24, 1816.

By the enclosed copies of the proceedings you will be informed of the determination taken by the tribunal of the *consulado*, as well as of that by the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina of this place, as also of mine, adopted in consequence, which requires the arrest and detention of Don Richardo Meade, a citizen of your nation.

(Signed) El Marques de CASTELLORIUS.
To the consul of the U. States
of America, in this city.

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-tp August 1816.

5000 yds Tow Linen,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

By WILLIAM C. BELL,
Who has removed his store to Cheapeide, directly opposite to the Market-house.

Those persons who have Tow Linen to sell will do well by calling on him, as he will sell Goods at Cash prices and give part pay in Cash.

Lexington, Aug. 19, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY.
W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816. 34—

The business of the above concern will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY.

Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

READY mixed and prepared for use in any quantity, with directions for using them, may be had at the store of

JOHN STICKNEY,

Short-street, near the corner of Main-cross-street, well known to some of the PAINTERS of their boys, who have taken the trouble two different times to black his sign over with black paint, supposed done to prevent the public from finding his store.

Lexington, August 25. 35-tp

Stray Cow.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living on the Frankfort road, Wolf-run, 3 miles from Lexington, and about three quarters of a mile from Town-Fork meeting-house, a small

RED COW,

with her CALF. The cow has a half crop in both ears. The owner can get her by proving property, paying charges, and taking her away. WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

August 17. 34-tp

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON AND LOUISVILLE.

The editor of the Louisville Correspondent complains sorely of the agitation of his feelings, occasioned by a few remarks made in a late Gazette, respecting the superior pretensions of Louisville to Lexington, for a branch of the national bank. Poor gentleman!—But why did he elicit them? We had studiously avoided all altercation upon this subject, aware that nothing which could be said in favour of either place, would have little weight with those who will have the power to decide on the subject, and probably would never reach them—that the decision would rest upon an impartial view of the relative claims which both places would offer, in a more respectful manner, occasionally amusing ourselves with the vain and illiberal sallies of the Correspondent and its scribblers. Indeed we had too friendly a feeling for Louisville, to desire a controversy, and too much respect for ourselves, to hazard speculations upon the subject. Long before the editor of this paper made a single comment, the Correspondent teemed with remarks, which were at once degrading to the heads and hearts of their authors. The spirited and enterprising citizens of Lexington were stigmatised as unprincipled bankrupts, capable of the foulest species of fraud, who had not only ruined themselves, but had deadened all prospects of future eminence—and even where the veracity of the writer was at stake, from his serious delineation of local advantages, facts were grossly misrepresented. The natural situation of Lexington has ever excited the admiration of all discerning persons, and the salubrity of the atmosphere is impressed on the features of her inhabitants, both young and old. The God of nature made the country in which she is situated the garden spot of the world. Her farmers, merchants and mechanics, all verify the assertion. No town, within the United States, in the same course of time, has made such rapid advances in improvement; and the progress which is daily making in repairing the streets—the erection of private and public buildings—with the vast manufacturing establishments which are springing into life, ranks her with the foremost inland towns in America. Her resources are great—they have, as yet, hardly been understood.—Possessing millions of the finest land, and encircled by the Kentucky river for an immense distance, the Ohio skirting her upper interest as well as that of Louisville, whose fertile fields bespeak the independence of their owners, views of prosperity present themselves which lay hid to the eye of the Correspondent calumniators. Lexington is likewise the centre and great highway of the western country, where monied transactions may be facilitated with greater convenience than any other place, even without the assistance of flat bottom or steamboat navigation!—It is true that severe injuries were felt by some of our merchants, during the war, and a depression of business, for a time, severely felt—to withstand them is an evidence not merely of their enterprise, but of their fortitude, resolution and perseverance. If Louisville was more fortunate than her neighbours, we rejoice in her good luck; but little could be lost, where but little was at stake.

In the last No. of the Correspondent, a very novel reason, indeed, is assigned, why Lexington is not entitled to a branch of the national bank—it is said to be "powerfully rivalled by a cluster of flourishing villages, equally partaking of the luxuriant and delicious tract of the Elkhorn country." And pray what does this prove? Does it not demonstrate in a clear point of view, the very weighty advantages which this part of the country is in possession of? A better still: "hundreds of towns may rise in the vicinity of Lexington, and from the equality of situation, must detract from her business." Surely the editor of the Correspondent cannot be so stupid or selfish as to wish, that one town should monopolize the entire interest of the national bank. We have been induced to believe that the "cent per cent gentlemen," will understand things in a different light—that public convenience will be consulted; and having rivals already, with prospects of hundreds more in our neighbourhood, the amount of capital employed in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, must be far greater than what it now is. Better and better: "Louisville has no rival in her neighbourhood." Admitted. And why has she no rival? Where are her flourishing towns? Are they to be found among the Silver Creek hills, the Bullitt mounds, or Jefferson swamps?—No; she stands without a rival, and will continue in this solitary humour for ages, unless nature should new model the face of her country.—But "Louisville is on the bank of the Ohio, and at the very point where nature has arrested trade," and where our worthy brother of the Correspondent, is not a little more careful of his nerves, and extremely cautious of certain local diseases, he will find, ere long, a final arrest, of all his visionary prospects.

The following amount of capital subscribed to the bank, will best explain the pretensions of the two places:

Subscribed by the citizens of

LEXINGTON,

LOUISVILLE,

Other places,

\$701,406

163,700

91,600

958,700

Paid on the second and third instalments by subscribers at Lexington, \$ 5,310

Paid on the second and third instalments by subscribers at Louisville, \$ 1,167,50

Total, \$965,177 50

Lexington, August 1816.

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette was not surprised by the publications of the Correspondent—they but embodied or put on record, what he had long before known to be the feelings and sentiments of many citizens of that place, respecting this town—envy, deep-rooted envy—arising from despair of being able either to retard or rival its prosperity; but should she eventually rival us, we shall feel more pleasure than pain.

JOHN MADISON, Esq. is appointed Auditor of Public Accounts, vice Major George Madison, resigned.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 22.

The Convention of delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of Specie payments until, at the earliest, the 1st of July next. The decision was communicated, as stated in an extract from a Baltimore paper, published in this paper on the 16th inst. to the Secretary of the Treasury; but we understand that the Secretary was far from approving it, or suggesting, that in the discharge of his official duties, he could acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. The decision is in manifest collision with the measures of the Legislature,

for establishing the Bank of the United States, and for the collection of the revenue, in the lawful currency; and Mr. Dallas's view of its effects may be collected from the expression of a letter which he has addressed to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia; and of which the following is a copy.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia.

Treasury Department,
15th August, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

The information communicated to this Department renders it probable that in the course of a few days, the sum of 8,400,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty, to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident, in the performance of this duty, it is presumed, that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commanding the business of the Bank, at the place designated for holding the election; and conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements, as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, indeed, of high importance to the people, as well as the government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the State Banks, which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such Banks will, unavoidably, cease to be the depositaries of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am bound to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings, and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the Bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the government, although not members of your Board, upon the measures proposed, in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the State Banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't.

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. Jones,
Girard,
Willing,
Leiper, &
Evans,

Commissioners, &c.

HUNTSVILLE, August 17.

It is with regret we notice the occurrence of an unfortunate affair in the Cherokee nation, between some of the whites and the Indians. It is almost impossible, perhaps, to ascertain at this time, a correct statement of facts, as the representation of the whites, differs materially from that of the Indians. The statement of the whites is substantially as follows:—That a man called Taylor, had rented from a member of the nation, called the Black Fox, a field—that several Indians came to his house, a few days before the accident alluded to, insulted his wife, and, as he was apprised by the Black Fox, determined on killing them. Taylor and his wife escaped by flight—went to the house of Captain James Burleson, (the father of Mrs. Taylor) and communicated what had occurred. Burleson, Taylor and six others went to the place before named, in the nation, found a number of Indians collected, and, through the Black Fox, requested an explanation of their late conduct. The Indians in reply, raised a yell, and said fight. An attempt was then made by the whites to cut them off from their arms, as it is said, for the sake of mere security. This produced a conflict, which terminated in the death of two Indians.

Copy of a letter from colonel Richard Brown, to a gentleman in this place d:ted Creek Path, Cherokee Nation, August 12, 1816.

SIR—I wish you to inform the commanding officer of your county, that there were two Indians killed by the whites on the 12th inst. about eight miles above the head of the Muscle Shoals—They were drinking, and went to the house of a negro who kept whisky to sell, and told him they wanted some—he started off—they called him, but he would not return; They then agreed to drink, and pay for the whiskey. About sun set, while they were drinking, there came 10 or 12 whites, together with the negro on horse back, fired four guns, killed two Indians, and missed the other two. I have informed my men that they must not kill any white man, for all we want is satisfaction, and the way we want it, is by the laws of the United States—there fore, we wish the men who committed the murder, should be apprehended and kept, until the law can have its course on them.

New-Orleans, August 15.

We learn that on the 17th July, two United States gun-boats, commanded by sailing master Loonis, appeared off St. Mark, built by the famous col. Nicholls, at Appalachicola; midshipman Loughborough and three seamen rowed up the bay in a boat to procure water. After proceeding some distance they were beckoned on by a negro on the shore in a manner that appeared to be friendly, and when they had approached him they received a heavy fire of musketry, which killed and wounded all the party but one, who escaped by swimming to the opposite side of the bay. One of the seamen, who was wounded, was dragged from the boat and burnt alive by these canibals, after having first tarred his body. In revenge for this outrage the gun boats opened their fire upon the fort, which in a little time was blown up by the first hot shot that was discharged.—All the garrison, which was a motley collection of Indians and runaway negroes, and was commanded by one of the latter, were killed or wounded by the explosion—the wounded (about twelve in number) were taken by a detachment of troops and friendly Indians, under command of Col. Clinch. It is said that some hundred British uniforms were discovered in the fort packed up in hogsheads. The number of men in the fort when the attack commenced, is supposed to have been 300.

It is a happy thing for the adjacent Americans as well as for the Spanish territories, that this band of brigands has been exterminated. Appalachicola has long been a receptacle for all the runaway negroes of Georgia, Tennessee, the Mississippi territory and Pensacola—and for all the hostile and outcast Indians of the Creek and Seminole tribes.

The hot shot, which proved so fatal to the eleven of Col. Nicholls, was directed by sailing master Basset, at the distance of two miles from the fort, and is another proof of the unequalled skill of Americans in the use of fire arms—he was highly extolled by Col. Clinch's Indians, who gave him the title of the Little War Captain: these people were lost in astonishment at the wonderful effects of the cannonade.

About 3000 stand of arms were found in the fort, part of which have arrived at the Bayou St. John in the General Pike.

Gazette.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has lately appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public that it was not only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under commodore Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican republic taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cayes by commodore Aury in consequence of instruction directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted of eighteen vessels, and upwards of one thousand men, well armed and equipped.—Little doubt can be entertained that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state that any attempt to violate the revenue or any other laws of the United States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation and general orders as soon as they shall be received. Those documents and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views and promote their glorious cause, will most cheerfully be published in this paper.

Orleans Gazette.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

The Prometheus gun brig, lieut. com Wadsworth, dropped down on Tuesday afternoon to Nantasket roads, and went to sea early on Wednesday morning. We learn that she is bound to Russia.

N.Y. Gazette.

Great Expedition.—The schooner Marlius, Young, owned by col. Tenant of this city, sailed from this port on the 4th of May last for St. Petersburg; after delivering her cargo there, remained long enough to take in a full cargo, and returning, arrived in Baltimore on Sunday week—the whole voyage out and home being performed in 99 days, nearly 20 of which were occupied in the delivering and taking in the cargo.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, August 27, 1816.

Beef & Pork, wanted.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale

At the Kentucky Gazette office,
Price one Dollar, neatly bound and lettered
*A complete History of the late
AMERICAN WAR,*
WITH
Great Britain and her allies.
WITH GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES RELATIVE TO
THE SEAT OF WAR & SCENE OF BATTLE.

SIXTH EDITION,

Revised and corrected by the Author,
M. SMITH, Minister of the Gospel, Author of
"The view of the British possessions in North
America," and so forth, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A

NARRATIVE
OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

N. B. Much attention has been paid towards
the perfection of this edition of the History of
the war, in order to render it correct in narration,
pure in language, patriotic in sentiment,
elegant in style, and moral in precept, suitable
for the use of Schools.

NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the gospel, Author of
"The view of the British possessions in North
America, and History of the War," and others,
begs leave hereby to inform the christian public,
that proposals are now in circulation to obtain
signers for the publication in Lexington of a

Weekly Magazine,

TO BE CALLED

The Western Friendly Spy,

whose columns shall be open and free for the insertion of the writings of every class of people without exception and on any subject. The Editors therefore warmly solicit the aid of all persons of GENIUS of every name, as the Spy is intended for the purpose of disseminating opinion and argument in order to obtain truth, and not for the support of the faith of one sect of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the reception of periodical information both from Edinburgh and London, and it is contemplated to open a correspondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also, for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gentlemen have promised their aid towards the perfection of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those who have proposals in their hands, are hereby informed, that owing to a late alteration which has been made in the post office establishment, steeled and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with certainty; and in order that subscribers may get it regularly without fail, it will be printed every week on one sheet of paper to contain about half as much matter as first proposed, for the same price; and further, from the good prospect of support that the Spy will meet with, it is intended to publish the first number on the 15th of August next, of course all those who hold proposals will please to return them to Lexington by that date instead of September.

The several Printers of Newspapers in the western country, who may be friendly to the dissemination of religious knowledge, and who may hold proposals for the Spy, will please to give the above a place in their papers as often as they think proper till the above date, and such shall be entitled to 52 numbers.

N. B. Subscriptions received at this office— Lexington, May 25, 1816.

ANDREW STAINTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

Lexington, June 22, 1816.

Just received and for Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses
3 Bags Green Coffee
1 Keg Raisins

2 Tiers assorted China Ware

A small assortment of Hardware

1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods

1 Barrel Almonds

2 ditto Ginger

1 ditto Glue

1 ditto Alspice

1 Keg Wrought Nails

2 Barrels Madeira Wine

A few Boxes Claret of the first quality

A small quantity of Swedish Iron

The above articles will be sold low, if applied for

immediately, to S. C. DORTIC,

At W. Mentell's

July 28. 31-

May 7, 1816.

20tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright mulatto man named DAILY, generally called Capt. Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, a sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply makes out rather a disjointed story. The above reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for securing him in any jail so that he can get again. Should he be taken out of the state, and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.

20tf

Soap and Candle Factory.

The subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hog's Lard and Kitchen

Grease,

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816.

32

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to congu to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF
RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.

They will also receive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remitted. They hope to give satisfaction in all respects—and for their qualifications and responsibility, reference may be had to the merchants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.

JAMES C. RODES,
BIRD SMITH.

Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,
By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI
and OHIO at Louisville,
50 hds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,
600 lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases Holland GIN.

Together with a variety of other Groceries, such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORDIALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS, Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c. the whole comprising a general assortment, which will be opened at Lexington. 20tf

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment

of

Merchandise.

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48—
New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-1

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm, are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 20, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar streets, a well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND

HARDWARE,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.

Lexington, January 30. 6-

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c. &c.

He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUIN.

February 28. 10

LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,

Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.— Their stables being situated in the very centre and seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low in proportion.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.

Lexington, Ky. May 6, 1816.

20tf

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.

June 10, 1816. 25-4f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.— All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queens, Wines Young Hysyn,

Glass & China Also Imperial

Brandy. 33-3p

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND.

(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)

Has just received and opened an extensive

assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,

A great variety of CALICOES,

CAMBRIES,

Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.

Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,

Figured do. do. do.

Elegant worked muslin ROBES,

Variety Ginghams

Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,

Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINEN,

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